Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1805. [No. 1307.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerfemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerfeys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elafticks, blue Friezes,
Cillimancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silefia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

FOR SALE,

A few likely NEGROES.

For terms, apply to
BENJAMIN DULANY,
Who will offer at Public Sale, on the *first of November* next, at his plantation near the Falls Church,
All his Stock & Farming Utenfils,
of every defcription,
On a credit of 6 months—the purchafers giving bond with good fecurity for the payment.

September 5. dtf

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States for the fifth circuit in the Virginia diftrict, pronounced at the May term, 1803, in behalf of ROBERT BIRD againft *Jofiah Watfon* and *John Love*; will be fold to the higheft bidder for ready money,

AN ESTATE or PLANTATION, in the county of Prince William, called *Buckland*—and one in the county of Weftmoreland, called *Chantilly*; for the purpofe of raifing the fum of twelve thoufand dollars with intereft thereon, to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 10th day of November, 1795; and the further fum of nine thoufand four hundred and fifty four dollars and eighty eight cents, with like intereft, to be computed from the 10th day of May, 1798.

The fale of the above-mentioned eftates will be made on the premifes; that of Buckland to take place on the 14th day of October next—from which only the fum of eight thoufand three hundred and forty-fix dollars, with intereft, at fix per centum per annum, to be computed from the 25th day of July, 1797, and the expence of fale thereof is to be raifed, and the refidue from that called Chantilly, the fale of which will take place on the 16th day of the fame month.

Benjamin Mofby, D. M.
FOR
Joseph Scott, M. V. D.

September 5. dt14th Oct.

GUNPOWDER.

Juft received, and for fale by the fubfcribers,

15 quarter-casks F and FF Belona Gunpowder, of a fuperior quality.

ALSO,

25 chefts Young Hyfon Tea,
50 barrels New-England Rum,
10 hogfheads Molaffes,
10 quarter-casks Malaga Wine,
3 trunks mens' coarfe Shoes—and
A quantity Plaifter Paris.

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

September 7. d

TO LET,

The Store and Cellar, lately occupied by Mr. *James Wilfon*, deceafed. They will be let either with or without the dwelling-houfe, as may be moft convenient to the perfon who may be inclined to become a tenant. Apply to Mrs. *Eliza Wilfon* or *R. I. Taylor.*

September 4. 3tawtf

FOR SALE,

IN PRINCE-WILLIAM COUNTY,

Neabfco Furnace, and its Appendages, with 4 or 5000 acres of Land adjoining,

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within four miles of the Potomac. The foil is generally adapted to the produce of fmall grain—and, if too confiderable for one purchafer, will be laid off in lots fuitable for fmall farms. A defcription of the land is thought unneceffary, as thofe wifhing to purchafe will, no doubt, firft view it. The payments required will be one-third cafh, and the balance in two annual inftalments, to be fecured by a mortgage on the land, and no deed will be made until the laft payment is complied with. Any perfon wifhing to purchafe, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Thomas F. Page*, living near the premifes; who is fully authorifed by me, to fell the whole or any part.

John Tayloe.

Mount-Airy, Auguft 12. d3m

N. B. A valuable *Mine Bank*, in Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

The Subfcriber

Wifhes to RENT *or* SELL, *the following Property, on King-ftreet, viz.*

THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied by himfelf—the ftand is equal to any in town for a retail ftore, and will be rented very cheap. Alfo, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor *Hall*; the houfe is very convenient and in good repair—this alfo will be rented a bargain if applied for immediately. For terms, apply to

THOMAS RICHARDS,

or in his abfence to Mrs. *Huffon*, living on the premifes.

Auguft 8. dtf

TUNIS CRAVEN

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

8 puncheons Jamaica Rum, of a fuperior quality.

15 puncheons, 30 barrels } New-England Rum.

Which he will fell low, for cafh or approved negotiable notes.

Auguft 26. d

Jamaica Rum for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A few puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum.

James Sanderfon.

Auguft 26. d

FOR SALE,

100 barrels prime Beef,
60 do. Pork,
5 hhds. and bbls. continental Rum,
4 hhds. Molaffes,
2 butts real Holland Gin,
12 casks black eyed Peas,
300 facks Liverpool fine Salt,
20 boxes Raifins,
1 half pipe and 2 qr. casks London Particular Madeira,
6000 lbs. Coffee,
8 cafes felt Hats aforted, fuitable to the St. Domingo Market,
50 barrels prime Herrings.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

July 30. d

BAKER.

WE are about to eftablifh a BISCUIT BAKERY, and would give encouragement to a perfon qualified to take immediate direction of the bufinefs. To prevent needlefs application none need apply without letters of recommendation.

R. & S. Winchefter.

Fredericksburg, September 2. d2w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims againft the Brigs *John* and *Enterprize*, and Schooner *Young Lyon*, are hereby notified and requefted to bring them in, to the fubfcriber, within thirty days from this date.

James Patton.

Auguft 20. dt20thSept

The fubfcriber, adminiftrator to the eftate and effects of *Eugene Hanly*, deceafed, requefts all perfons who have claims againft the eftate, to bring them forward, legally authenticated, for fettlement; and thofe indebted will pleafe to make immediate payment.

William Oxley.

Auguft 14. d

☞ A few Copies of the *American Gardener*, for fale by Robert Gray, in King-ftreet.

WILLIAM BIRCH,

Informs the LADIES *and* GENTLEMEN *of* ALEXANDRIA, *that, intending to remain in this city a few weeks, he purpofes receiving orders for*

PORTRAITS in enamel; executing Likeneffes in water colors; filling up Profiles in an elegant ftyle—and exhibiting for fale, four New Plates—fubjects: The City of New-York, Philadelphia, Mount Vernon, the new Bridge over Schuylkill river, Philadelphia. He has a room next door to Mr. Guy Atkinfon's, Fairfax ftreet—where he wifhes to fhew his abilities and receive orders.

September 11. d

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE RECEIVED,

A confiderable addition to their ftock, forming an extenfive affortment of the beft articles in their line of bufinefs.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

Madeira, Sherry, Lifbon, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port, } *Wines of the firft quality and in fine order.*

St. Eftephe Medoc Claret, in cafes of one and two dozen, Cognac Brandy, old Peach do. Jamaica and Antigua Rum, very old Jamaica Spirit, for family ufe, Continental Rum, 70 barrels Pennfylvania Rye Whifkey, old Irifh Whifkey, Molaffes.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyfon, Young Hyfon, Hyfon Skin, Souchong } TEAS, *carefully chofen of the freffheft and beft qualities for family ufe.*

Philadelphia and Alexandria loaf and lump Sugars, Mufcovado Sugars, Coffee, Tenneffee and Upland Georgia Cotton, Rice, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Caffia, Pepper, Pimento, race and ground Ginger, Muftard, pearl Barley, Starch, Fig Blue, Flotant & Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Bees Wax, Hunter's pipes in boxes, Snuff in bladders and bottles, wrapping Paper, Havanna Segars, Britifh Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Bar Lead, refined Saltpetre, Brimftone, Allum, Chalk, Soap, Mould and Dipt Candles, Demijohns, &c.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

Auguft 10. d

TO LET,

A NEAT WELL FINISHED
TWO STORY HOUSE,
On St. Afaph-ftreet, nearly oppofite Abraham Faw's office—apply to

Hewes & Miller.

Auguft 2. d

Forty Dollars *Reward,*

For apprehending and fecuring in any gaol in the United States, fo that I get him again,

Negro ABNER;

HE is a ftout, ftrong, and active fellow; underftands plantation bufinefs well and is a good fhoemaker; he is about 32 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he has fome old fcars from a whip which he received feventeen years ago for running away; he has been my property ever fince and I do not recollect that he has ever been corrected fince, although often deferved it; he has a mother in Fauquier county, Virginia, the property of Mr. John Bronaught, and I have been informed he was feen on the road enquiring for faid place, with a pafs fetting forth that he was a free man, and my name affixed to fome of them, all of which are forgeries; and I will give a farther reward of Forty Dollars to any perfon that will inform me of the perfon or perfons guilty of the forgery, provided they are convicted of the fame. The above flave went off 28th July, 1805.

THOMAS WEST,
One mile from Alexandria.

Auguft 14. d

This day is Publifhed,
And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S *Book ftore, and* THIS OFFICE,
(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

AN ABSTRACT
OF AN
A POLOGY,
For Renouncing the Jurisdiction
OF THE
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.
BEING
A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,
AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE
CONFESSION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marfhall, John Dunlavy, Richard M'Nemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompfon.

May 2.

☞ Underftanding that fundry perfons have within a few days paft, been feen hunting on my land, I repeat the warning formerly given—That they and others will defift from fuch practices; as I am determined to profecute all thofe who may be detected in them. I have fully authorifed my tenants, at Muddy-Hole, to prevent them, as far as they can, by all proper means.

Bufhrod Washington.

Mount-Vernon, Sept. 13. d3t

FOR SALE,

A young Negro Wench & Child.

R. T. Hooe.

Sept. 12. d2w.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The fubfcriber, anxious to clofe his outftanding concerns, without delay, *offers for fale*, the following PROPERTY, *viz.*

His Houfes and Lot, on Oronoko and Washington ftreets.

18 Acres of Ground, on the commons of Alexandria, near the powder-houfe.

His Wharf, with a Warehoufe upon it.

Fourteen Lots of Ground contiguous to the wharf, on two of which are Framed Houfes.

Two Houfes and Lots on Prince-ftreet, well fituated for bufinefs.

A Houfe and Lot on King ftreet, with a Warehoufe behind, on a public alley.

A Moiety of a three ftory Brick Houfe on Water ftreet and of a Lot adjoining—at prefent occupied by Doctor *Kennedy*.

A Lot of half an acre, fouth-eaft corner of Fairfax and Gibbon ftreets.

A Lot on St. Afaph's ftreet, near Prince-ftreet.

Two Lots on Queen and Washington ftreets

An undivided fourth part of 19,000 acres of Land, in Spotfylvania county, on the Rappahannock river, a few miles above Fredericksburg and Falmouth. The advantages of this tract, in water carriage, mill feats, an inexhauftible quantity of iron ore of the firft quality, wood, together with a flattering profpect of pitt coal, are fo great as to merit the attention of monied men. A company is about forming for the erection of iron-works, &c. upon this land, and if carried into effect, ten fhares in the faid company will be difpofed of in lieu of the land.

4333 and one-third Acres of Land, in Bourbon county, (Kentucky), near Lexington; faid to be of excellent quality.

2847 and one-third Acres of Land, in Lincoln county, (Kentucky).

3709 Acres of Land, in Wood county, (Virginia).

15,000 Acres of Land, in Hardy county, (Virginia.)

A Houfe and Lot, in Leefburg.

A large quantity of Timber, conffting of chefnut and other kinds, ftanding near the Great Falls of Potomac; which may be conveniently tranfported by water to George-Town, Washington, and Alexandria.

Alfo—Sundry Ground-Rents in Alexandria.

To thofe who wifh to invefl their money to advantage, or to whom the fubfcriber may be indebted, he will make fales on terms very beneficial to either, if fpeedy application is made to him.

☞ He hereby gives notice to all perfons indebted to him, that if their accounts are not fatisfactorily fettled by the firft of November next, fuits will be commenced without refpect to any.

WILLIAM WILSON.

September 11. eo13t

Valuable Property for Sale.

On the 10th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be Sold on a long credit, at public vendue, on the premifes,

THAT large STONE WAREHOUSE on the corner of Wolfe and Union ftreets; one half of a Ground Rent of £.131 18/. arifing out of the Diftill-houfe immediately oppofite; one half of the Wharf that was built by general Roberdeau, and a number of Vacant Lots on Water, Wolfe, and Union ftreets.

The property will be fhown to any perfon applying to the fubfcriber.

THOMAS PATTEN.

Auguft 19. eo6w

Juft Received,

And for fale by the Subfcriber,

1 cafe black taffeties
1 do. bandanoes, red and brown
20 barrels pork
Effence of fpruce in jars
A large fcale beam, bottoms and weights, complete.

Auguft 10. JOHN G. LADD.

☞ The higheft price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer.

From the CHARLESTON COURIER.

CORREGIDOR's 6th LETTER.

To Messrs. DALLAS *and his fellow addressers of Philadelphia.*

"Good men to whom alone I address myself, appear to me to consult their piety as little as their judgment and experience, when they admit the great and essential advantages accruing to society from the freedom of the press, yet indulge themselves in peevish and passionate exclamations against the abuses of it.

JUNIUS.

A certain ingenous, but whimsical moral philosopher, has in an essay replete with wit and pleasantry started, a notion that it would seem from the mortifying condition of man here below, which the writer exemplifies by a variety of ludicrous instances, that we are placed in this world in a state of punishment, for offences committed in some other state of existence, now hidden from us by a perfect oblivion.——From your present opinions as compared with your former conduct, one would think, that you my good gentlemen had undergone a change of that kind in consequence of which you now forget all you have said or did four or five years ago. A kind of Pythagorian statesman, you exhibit a sort af political metempsychosis, in which your spirits transmigrating first from British monarchists into American republicans, then from republicans into democrats—thence to jaccobins, and from jaccobins into a kind of mixt political being, a non-descript compound of the three, yet being not perfectly like any one of them, you seem to have forgotten all your former selves, all that you did, all that you said, and all the precious doctrines which you once preached with a zeal truly fanatical—you then poured forth the most furious invectives and anathemas upon the federal constitution, for giving the office of president *a qualified negative* even when that power was so wisely, and for this country so fortunately exercised, by Washington. Now what less than total oblivion of all the dogmas you uttered on that occasion could permit you to declare as you do in your address, that 'The qualified negative possessed by the executive is a salutary power?' Is this, or is it not a flat contradiction?

How could you have the face to express apprehensions that the Schneidhers will subvert the federal constitution, if you were not so blinded in oblivion as to forget your own unabating, rancorous cunning and furious public hostility, to that constitution from its first concepton down to that day when it chimed in with your party to become a kind of mongrel federalists? Have not you advocated every change, every innovation, every encroachment upon it? Nay, have you not ever till lately, used the words *federal, federalist and federalism,* as constant terms of reproach, and as the war-hoop of your party.

Though you may have forgotten the public cannot but remember how clamorously you and your party inveighed, and with what well simulated indignation you declaimed in public against the re-election of president Washington, protesting with all the earnestness, and all the fury of demagogues, that no individual however deserving, ought to be re-elected to a high office.

The public too cannot but remember what Mr. Jefferson in his letter from France to Mr. Madison, said about the impolicy of the duration, and the necessity of rotation in office. They must remember too the miserable nonsense, and hypocritical filth, thrown out by you all about, 'power by being long used, being abused.' All this and much more of the same kind of trash, was the language of you and your party. What less than a total oblivion of all this then can afford you the shadow of pretext for having so antithetically contradicted in word and deed, as you have done—for have you not used your influence for the re-election of Mr. Jefferson? Have you not rejoiced and triumphed in it? And now do you not set your face against Mr. M'Kean being put out of office, and use every exertion to get him re-elected? tho' he, the said M'Kean has been six years in office; that is to say two more years than Washington had been, when you bitterly inveighed against, and so outrageously opposed his re-election. Is it against Mr. Jefferson's second re-election I now speak? No—that is too late. Is it against Mr. M'Kean's re-election I speak? No—as things are I really wish him success. Why then, you will say——Why, to shew the union what sort of persons they are, of which your party consisted. Indeed what sort of principles must they possess who can "palter with the people in a double sense," falsify. To-day, say black is white—To morrow, that white is black; change their sentiments, just as suits their convenience, and shift their public opinions at every solicitation of private interests.

You talk of *secret tribunals*—you condemn them—you denounce them. You are right, as to the thing; but, as connected with your own past conduct, you are unutterably shameless in mentioning them. Did not the editor of the paper in which these letters are published, two years ago, in terms which one would think could not be controverted or resisted, expose to public view, the wicked purposes and dangerous tendency of YOUR secret tribunals: your caucuses: which he very justly compared, in their origin, nature, tendency, and ultimate end: (I trust in God he may not turn out a prophet in it): to the jacobin club of Paris, and its first institution. How has your party triumphed over the nation, and trampled upon its patriots? Why, by secret tribunals—by caucuses—in which a few bad, shabby, impudent men assumed to utter their own evil purposes as the voice of the people, and then made the people believe that it was really their own voice. You too, Mr. Logan! Has your last transmigration taken place so very lately that you forget the secret tribunal—the caucus held at Washington, which you in person attended? I impeach you, sir, before the tribunal of American people, of having (though you now set your name to a public condemnation of secret tribunals) been one of a secret tribunal—a caucus at Washington, which, though composed of no more than *ten members*, did impudently assume to declare it their decision (thereby cheating the people into acquiescence with that decision)—that the people of the United States should vote for Mr Clinton as vice-president. Those secret tribunals—those star-chamber proceedings have been fully explained, and completely laid bare in all their naked impurity, by Mr. Butler and Mr. Elliot. With what face then can you speak of secret tribunals, without first casting yourselves in humiliation and repentance, on your knees, before the world, and, in sackcloth and ashes, begging pardon of God and your country, for your own practices in that very kind?

Gentlemen, you say that much is due to governor M'Kean for his patriotic services as a member of the congress of 1775.—Here you completely disclose the injustice of your nature. Is there any thing more due to governor M'Kean for being a member of that congress, than to any other of those persons who composed it? I should hope that you will not openly insist that there is. Then why had you not the same consideration for judge Chase, when he was under the barbarous persecution and hunt, in full cry, of your whole open mouthed pack? Was *he* not a member of the congress of 1775, and were not *his* services coeval and co-ordinate with the revolution? Yet it procured him no favor from you, no indulgence, no tender consideration—No, sirs; nor would the merits of Mr. M'Kean either, in the congress of 1775—they would be drowned dead, and left to rot in cold oblivion, if the *humane society* of democrats had not brought them to life with a dose of the Rights of Man, and a good chafing before the flames of levelling liberty and equality.

Speaking of the Schneiders, you say, "*all who could not get office, became disappointed, discontented, and hostile.*" A precise picture of your own party. Was not Mr. M'Kean a federalist till general Washington refused to give him office? Then he became a furious democrat. Was not Mr. Livingston a federalist till Washington refused to make him chief justice of the United States? Then he found his politics shift with his *discontent, disappointment,* and resentment, and *he* turned democrat too. Was not Mr. Charles Pinckney a federalist till general Washington refused to make him envoy to Great Britain? The sequel is known.

"Governor M'Kean (you say) *is surrounded with spies and informers, who distort all his actions, & falsify all his words.*" Is not this the very game which your party played against Mr. Adams? Did not Mr. Langdon, and many others, give certificates of speeches said to be made in their hearing, in the confidence of private society, by Mr. Adams, which, if he did utter them, and that is doubtful, were said merely in jest or irony?

And now, gentlemen, I come to the last memorable article of that long tissue of truth and effrontery, your address. "*Although the carcase of Callender* (say you) *is no more, his ungrateful and vindictive spirit still survives.*" The crowd of ideas which this extraordinary and inconsiderate expression generates in my mind are so numerous, and the evidences which, if any were before wanting, it affords of your privity in that man's conduct, are so many that I scarcely know which to notice first, each so equally solicits precedence. It appears then, that *you know* that Callender was ungrateful and vindictive. Be so good as to let the public understand to whom, and on what account, he was so ungrateful.

You will not sport with the public so far as to pretend that you mean he was ungrateful to his own country and government; and as to his vindictiveness to them for his compulsory expatriation, that would be rather a recommendation to your system, than a motive to your anger. You will not say that you meant he was ungrateful to General Washington and to Mr. Adams, or their friends the federalists—no—thank God, they had not fixed upon their characters the ignominious stain of having paid that or any such assassin. Those are the only persons he abused, that the people of America know of, excepting Mr. Jefferson and his party.

It must be to them then that you impeach him of being ungrateful and vindictive.

The confession, though not in direct terms is complete; since, as ingratitude pre-supposes favors and services done, and vengeance some wrong of which it is a penal retribution, your expression amonnts to an acknowledgement, that Mr. Jefferson and your party did services to Callender, and were at least supposed by Callender to have done him wrong. Here we have a summary of all which the federalists have charged, and the democrats have either endeavored to evade and explain away, or else actually denied. When Callender was endeavoring to throw the rule and controul of our government into the hands of a mob, who were his patrons and supporters? You have anticipated the answer; you have confessed that it was yourselves.

Who did your party and its chief reward for writing The Prospect before Us, which was composed purposely to traduce the federal administration, and bring your favorite i to office? Him whom YOU now abuse, Callender. Who was taken into his family, and for months domesticated in his house, by a senator of the United States from Virginia? Callender.

To whom did Mr. Jefferson refund a fine imposed and levied by law, for a violation of the laws? Callender.

Who was supported by a contribution from the private funds of your party, for the exclusive purpose of slandering Gen. Washington, Mr. Jay, Gen. Pinckney, Gen. Hamilton, and others, whose talents, services, and deep political knowledge, and high character for all those qualities, rendered it necessary that they should fall, in order that the democrats might rise (in strict conformity to your own position in your address, that "*to the elevation of bad men, the prostration of good men has ever been found a necessary prelude*")—Callender.

Yes, gentlemen, it is true the carcase of the unhappy Callender is gone to the worms, and all that is bad of his spirit does indeed survive, increased in malignity, but unarmed with his genius, and is now opposed to you. As the one was once your instrument, the other is now your scourge: But while you accuse the dead with ingratitude recollect that, but for him, it is very probable that you and your late high towering party would be still crawling upon your appropriate clod.

Recollect, that between the pecuniary reward which you gave that unhappy man, and the services which he rendered to you there could be no common measure; and that when the quantum of his reward was left to after-discretion, when the work was done—that is to say, when he worked without a specific agreement, he had as good a right to say that he got too little, as you have to say he got enough. And recollect too, that fact is on his side; for if in a bargain for the corrupt sale of the talents of a man of genius there be, as unquestionably there must be great debasement on his part, assuredly that debasement should enhance the price of his labours; when villainly is an object of purchase, the more consummate the guilt and the shame, the higher ought the price to be; and they who profit by it are not only base for suborning, but mean, if they defraud him of his expectations. Afflicting indeed is the spectacle of genius brought to ruin by its own improbity and corruption; and hardened must that heart be, which can view without indignation, those who are accessary to such a fall. The virtue of prudence seldom accompanies genius; and they who take advantage of that misfortune, to abuse genius, by betraying it into wicked and unworthy employment, have no right to complain if in the revolutions of their bad traffic, it should be turned upon themselves, and become instrumental to others, in their shame and ruin. The conduct of Callender no one can defend; but that his accusation should come from his corrupters is rather extraordinary. The part he acted was abominable, through the whole of his visible life, from his first seditious, jacobinical efforts in Great Britain, to his betraying the secrets of him who trusted him; a foul crime, no doubt. To trust a man who could be foolish or base enough to sell himself to a party, demonstrates a mind incapable of making prudential or moral distinctions. To think such a person trust-worthy, is indicative of feebleness and depravity; and he who does so, deserves to be exposed. It is much to be feared that more than Callender have been trusted in the same way; and that there are some of them who will not be a jot more scrupulous than he was, of betraying the person who reposed confidence in them, as soon as he shall be driven to the necessity of throwing off that forbearance, which it is reasonable to suppose fear, not patience, has for some time dictated to him.

But while you complain of the Jacobins, carry along with you some justice and reason. Can you censure them for following your own example? Can they be well blamed by you for taking the steps which you speak of, when they are tempted to it by the prosperous effects which such practices have produced upon yourselves? Is it because they are so much inferior in virtue, knowledge, and general worth, to yourselves, that you think they ought not to entertain the hope of overcoming you? Recollect that the federal administration was put down by an equality at least as great; and, if in a fortunate hour you should succeed, remember that you have many motives to treat both them, and your former adversaries with moderation and tender forbearance. The one, because whatever their political improbity and errors may be, they were taught them by yourselves; and the others, because it is from them you have learned the political knowledge you have, and the little virtue which you either possess or stimulate. For my part, I wish you to succeed, and I own that as things are, I have no great fear to trust you and your *state* leader with power, though I should think it too hazardous an experiment to venture upon, if all circumstances did not concur to reconcile your interest for a time at least, with integrity; for as JUNIUS says, "*Even* JEFFERIES *himself was an upright Judge when the Court had no interest.*"

CORREGIDOR.

NORFOLK, Sept. 10.

Arrived, schooner Friends Adventure, Dickson fram Barbadoes.

Brig Fame, Degget, 19 days from Porto Rico.

Ship Hercules, Dodsworth, from St Lucar.

August 23, experienced a severe gale, was knocked down on our beam ends, had to cut away the mizen mast, when she wrighted.

Schooner Friendship, Snow, from Boston.

Schooner Success, Town, from Philadelphia.

The brig Mary, Clarke, was left at Belfast the 20th July, to sail in 30 days for this port.

The ship Intrepid, Steed, sailed from Liverpool for this port in company with the ship Mac, arrived at New York, the 31st ult. in 44 days.

We understand there is an English brig from Jamaica on shore near the light house on Cape Henry—it is expected, she will be got off.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

From the Mediterranean.

The following is an extract of a letter from *Commodore Rogers, to the secretary of the navy, dated.

U. S. SHIP CONSTITUTION,
June 8, 1805.

"The Bashaw conscious that by a continuance of his obstinacy, his town would fall a sacrifice to our forces in the course of this summer, proposed to us terms of peace, which left us no interest or motive in not acceding to them, as he acknowledged that he felt sensible our efforts would be sufficient to reduce his town and oblige him to retire to the mountains. This acknowledg ment at once precluded the pos-

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* *Commodore Barron owing to the debilitated state of his constitution, was constrained to resign the command of the squadron to Captain* ROGERS, *on the 22d of May.*

sibility of acquiring any honor by our arms —but indeed the reverse as it would have been persecuting an enemy who in anticipation of our vengeance, by his own acknowledgement, felt himself more than half vanquished, and who perhaps in his savage perturbation, might have carried his resentment, to the sacrifice of three hundred of our unfortunate countrymen, whom chance had placed in his power."

The following is a copy of a letter from capt. Hull, of the Argus, to commodore Barron, dated

"*Argus, (Derne) April* 28.

SIR,

"I have the honor to inform you that at nine o'clock in the morning of the 27th, being ten miles to the eastward of the town of Derne, with the Hornet in company, we discovered the Nautilus at anchor very close to the shore, which led us to suppose that captain Dent had fallen in with Mr. Eaton's army, as he had been sent on shore for that purpose the day before. We made all sail for the Nautilus, and at half past ten spoke her, and were informed by captain Dent that he had communication with Mr. Eaton the night before, and that he wished the field pieces landed as soon as possible, that Mr. Eaton intended to make an attack as soon as he could get possession of them, being only about two and an half miles from the town of Derne, and the enemy having sent them a challenge. I hoisted out our boat and sent the field pieces on shore, with such supplies as Mr. Eaton wanted, but on approaching the shore we found it impossible to land the guns without hauling them up an almost perpendicular rock, twenty feet above the boat, but with the perseverance of the officers and men sent on this service, they effected the landing of one of them, by hauling it up the steep rock.

Mr. Eaton finding that he should lose time in landing the other he sent it off again, informing me that he should march for the town as soon as he could possibly mount the field piece, that he had on shore. I gave lieutenant Evans orders to stand close in shore to cover the army whilst they were preparing to march, in case the enemy should come out against them, as they had already made their appearance in large numbers outside of the town. I gave orders for the necessary preparations to be made for the attack by sea upon the town and batteries, and stood down very close to the town. At two, P. M. Mr. Eaton began the attack by land, at the same time the Hornet, lieutenant Evans, anchored with springs on her cables within a hundred yards of the battery of eight guns, and commenced a heavy fire upon it; the Nautilus took her station to the eastward of the Hornet, about half a mile distant from shore, and opened upon the town and batteries; the Argus anchored a little without, and to the eastward of the Nautilus, and began firing on the town and batteries. The fort kept up a heavy fire for about an hour, after which the shot flying so thick about them, they abandoned it, and ran into the town and gardens back; the guns of the vessels were then turned on the beach, and kept up a heavy fire upon the enemy, to clear the way for the few brave Christians Mr. Eaton had with him, to enter the fort, as they were very fast gaining ground, tho' a heavy fire of musquetry was constantly kept up upon them from behind the houses and old walls near the shore.

At about half past 3 we had the satisfaction to see lieut. O'Bannen, of the marine corps, and Mr. Mann, midshipman of the Argus, with a few brave fellows with them, enter the fort, haul down the enemy's flag, and plant the American ensign on the walls of the battery. On turning the guns of the battery on the town, they found that the enemy had left them in great haste, as they were primed and loaded at their hands.

"Whilst our men were turning the guns of the battery on the town, Hamet Bashaw had taken possession of the back part of it, which brought the enemy between two fires, that soon silenced them; and about 4 in the afternoon we had complete possession of the town and fort; sent all our boats on shore for the purpose of carrying ammunition to the fort, and to bring off the wounded men as soon as possible, that they might be dressed. Mr. Eaton gave the necessary orders at the fort, and went into the town to see every thing quiet, and to make arrangements for its being well guarded during the night. At half past 5 he returned on board, to get his wound dressed, having received a musket-ball through his left wrist. On collecting our men, we found 1 killed and 13 wounded—a list of which is enclosed. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant, (Signed) ISAAC HULL."

List of killed and wounded at the taking of Derne.

John Wilton, marine, killed,
William Eaton, Esq.
Capt. Lucca, a Greek,
David Thomas, } marines, } wounded.
Bernard O'Brien, }
And nine Greek Christians,

The ship Nancy, Stevens, 7 days from Halifax, arrived at Boston on Wednesday, the 4th inst. About an hour before the Nancy sailed, a brig arrived in 39 days from Liverpool, and informed that previous to his sailing a vessel arrived there which had fallen in with a French fleet of 17 sail of the line and 8 frigates, and that a squadron had been dispatched after them.

Capt. Adams, arrived at Boston on Thursday, in 44 days from Malaga, informs that previous to his sailing, it was reported that 2 French ships of the line had sailed from Alicant, bound to Egypt, and that several English vessels had been sent in pursuit of them.

MORE SPOLIATION.

We are sorry to announce the capture of the brig Catherine, captain Steward, from Antigua, of and for this port, laden with a valuable cargo of Rum, for account of citizens of the United States and merchants of this place and Portsmouth. The Catherine was taken by a French privateer and ordered for Porto Rico.

There has not been a capture yet made which has excited more alarm and more indignation. There was not the least colorable pretext for this capture, the owners of the vessel and of all the cargo are well known to us, and they are all citizens of the United States. The only reason for the capture, was the value! This information comes by a letter from Portland. (N. H.) received by last mail. The duties on this cargo would have been upwards of 6500 dollars! so goes the revenue.

(Norfolk Ledger.)

LETTERS OF CORREGIDOR.

WHEN we published from the Charleston Courier, the first letter of Corregidor, we were induced to it by the eloquence of manner, the correctness of principle, the irresistable force of argument, which characterised that letter, without knowing the full extent of the author's plan. Since that we have seen several other letters from the same hand, all written with equal ability, and in prosecution of the same general design. The second letter will be found in this day's paper. These letters of Corregidor are not only intrinsically excellent, but at the present time, extremely seasonable.

He attacks Dallas, M'Kean and the leaders of the *third party* with a keen severity, with a bold and just indignation, which if they retain any portion of sensibility, must powerfully affect their feelings, if it fails to influence their conduct. But he censures their conduct, without endeavoring or wishing to prostrate them at the feet of their present determined and inveterate foes. From their own declarations, or rather from their concessions, and acknowledgments, he draws inferences highly honorable to the soundness, the integrity and consistency of federal principles. The federalists now stand on high and exalted ground. Whilst their opponents are splitting into factions, daily changing both opinions & leaders they are steadily and firmly attached to principles.

From various sects and denominations of democrats, the federalists can now demonstrate the correctness of their former measures, and the full and complete accomplishment of their predictions. They therefore will not be easily drawn from the high ground which they now hold, into the cabals and intrigues of either faction, tho' both solicit their aid, in support of their respective causes. The leaders of the *third party*, having artfully connected their success with the support of constitutional principles, and established laws and institutions, now boldly apply to the federalists for their aid, and pay the highest compliment to their integrity, by claiming that assistance from their principles, which they could not expect from their gratitude.

But it will not soon be forgotten that Dallas, M'Kean and the leaders of the third party were with the present jacobins and revolutionists, among the most zealous of those who wantonly attacked the federal administration and drove them the cabinet by becieging the avenues of public opinion, and propagating false insinuations and dangerous doctrines. If therefore federal men, think it advisable for a particular purpose to aid this party as a choice of evils, they will be cautious how they venture in company with men on whose character and stability they have no reason to rely. *Corregidor* takes a very clear and ample view of the whole subject. We shall hereafter continue his letters, and we confidently recommend them to the attentive consideration of our readers.

[Boston Gaz.]

COMMUNICATION.

MR. *SNOWDEN*,

BEING under the neceſſity of taking a number of journeys through divers roads in this ſtate, ſometimes obliged to ford rivers in danger of my life, at other times to break through incloſures, in danger of the law—and having lately to paſs from Dumfries to Fairfax, and recounting my "hair breadth 'ſcapes from flood and field," I was directed to try a new road then juſt opened by the Occoquan Mills, which I did—and what was my ſurprize when I found a handſome, ſpacious road made almoſt entirely new for 10 miles, abſolutely the beſt road I ever ſaw, turnpike roads excepted: I then thought, in the ſimplicity of my heart, that the maker of this new road "had done the ſtate ſome ſervice," and if he could not be remunerated, he might at leaſt be innocently eulogized: This accounts for the "COMMUNICATION" in your paper of the 19th ultimo. It is however, proper here to correct a ſmall miſtake that crept into that communication. It was there ſaid, that the new road was "ſomewhat ſhorter." Upon enquiry the writer of this has been ſince informed, that the new road is ſomewhat longer by meaſurement, but ſo much better, that from point to point, the ſtage drives it ſooner by three-quarters of an hour.—I did not ſuppoſe that any individual would expend ſeveral thouſand dollars in opening a new road, without having ſome intereſt in ſo doing; but this I knew, that I was benefited, and was willing to ſhew my gratitude by pointing out the object to others. What then, Sir, do you think was my ſurprize to find in your paper of the 4th, a moſt violent attack on my poor little "Communication." The writer, who figures away under the ſignature of "One of the Community," attacks me *en militaire*, horſe and foot, front and flank; and with his mill road, and Colcheſter road, his aſſertions and denials, his poſt-maſter-general, ſtage drivers and mail-carriers, with a dozen other auxiliaries that he has preſſed into his ſervice, thinks he lays me proſtrate. Let us however examine his poſitions, to do which we will paſs over his firſt paragraph as entirely irrelevant to the ſubject. In the ſecond, with a good deal of extraneous matter, he ſays, "any map of the country will ſhew that a ſtraight line from Alexandria to Dumfries will croſs the Occoquan below Colcheſter."—Now this happens to have juſt as much to do with the ſubject in diſpute, as if I was to ſay that a ſtraight line from Waſhington to Alexandria could not poſſibly be made to go by Maſon's ferry at George-Town. No, Sir: Alexandria and Dumfries in this queſtion have nothing to do; but draw a ſtraight line from the diverging point at Pohic church, to where the roads meet at Neabſco, and ſay where will that line croſs the Occaquan: However even this is not a fair argument—*The only proper thing to meaſure roads by is the time it takes the traveller to paſs them.*

Our writer proceeds to ſay, that the perſon who made this new road, has made it ſpacious and ſmooth at its entrance, to invite the traveller into hills, moraſſes and difficulties: to this aſſertion, let thoſe who travel each road anſwer. But by the writer of this it is denied to be the truth; the new road is clear through, as good, and in moſt places better, than at the entrance at each end. If the new road is not ſo good as the old one, and is farther, few will be found to travel it; if, on the contrary, the new road is found better, and can be travelled ſooner and with more eaſe, (as is the caſe) the traveller will ſurely enter it, more eſpecially when he reflects on the genteel reception he will meet with at Mr. Gordon's tavern, at Occoquan; if, by the bye, he has not firſt to obtain leave from the proprietors of the Colcheſter bridge and tavern. The writer further proceeds to aver from perſonal inſpection, "that for the extent of half a mile it is impoſſible for carriages to paſs each other without taking the horſes out, and even then not without great danger." Now, Sir, the truth is, that there is not 40 feet together in any part of the road, in which carriages cannot paſs each other in perfect ſafety, and if the writer will make a little further enquiry he will find his ſtory about the wood waggon *rather embelliſhed.*

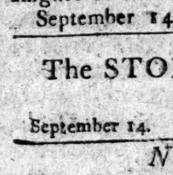
Whether the mail ſtage is driven over Colcheſter bridge or Occoquan bridge, it matters I believe very little to the public, and certainly none to me; but permit me to aſk this writer what makes a poſt road? Is it any act of congreſs? Is it any act of a ſtate legiſlature or county court? No; it is neither; but any road is a poſt road that a poſt-rider or mail-carrier chooſes to travel from one poſt office to another: neither does the poſtmaſter general ever force his carriers to go any particular road, but leaves them at liberty to travel what road they chooſe, and while the mails are delivered in order, and in time, the contract is certainly complied with.

With the charges in the cloſing paragraph, againſt the mail-carrier, for "ſetting the laws at defiance, regardleſs of the inſtructions of his contract, and threatening a proſecution," the writer of this has certainly nothing to do; very well convinced, however, he is, that upon cool reflection, "*One of the Community*" will acknowledge, that an anonymous paragraph in a newſpaper is not exactly the place to exhibit charges of this deſcription.

Fairfax, Sept. 10.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Tueſday next, at four o'clock, will be ſold on Merchants wharf,



THE NEW

Schooner ——;

Burthen ninety tons, carpenter's meaſure; on a credit of three, ſix, nine, and twelve months, for approved, indorſed negociable notes.

P. G. Marſteller.

September 14.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be Sold, at the Vendue-Store,

A variety of Dry and Wet Goods, Houſhold Furniture, and ſeven Horſes, and 191 Acres of Land, in Berkeley county, ſtate of Virginia; one other Tract of 112 Acres. A credit will be given of 60 days. The property of *W. C. Newton.*

P. G. MARSTELLER.

September 14. d

PUBLIC VENDUE.

At the Coffee-Houſe, in Alexandria, on TUESDAY next, the 17th September, 1805, will be Sold,

A CERTAIN FRAME HOUSE and LOT in Prince-ſtreet, lately occupied by *Howell* and *May*, and previouſly by *William Oxley* and Co. containing 15 feet on Prince ſtreet and 60 feet deep, ſubject to a ground rent of 70 dollars per annum, clear of every other incumbrance.

Conditions, one fourth down, one fourth in four months, one fourth in eight months, and one fourth in twelve months.——By order of the aſſignee of THOMAS CLARKE's eſtate.

September 14. d3t

TO LET,

The STORE that I now occupy.

Benjamin Cocke.

September 14. dtw

NOTICE.

In conſequence of the unfavorable appearance of the weather, the *Entertainments at the Theatre*, adverti'ed for this Evening, will be poſtponed till Monday Evening.

Sept. 14.

Spring-Garden Theatre.

FOR THE BENIFIT OF

Meſſrs. M'Kenzie & Bliſſet.

ON

MONDAY EVENING,

(SEPTEMBER 16)

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A CELEBRATED DRAMA

CALLED THE

CASTLE SPECTRE.

Earl Reginald,	Mr. Wood
Earl Oſmond,	Mr. M'Kenzie
Earl Percy,	Mr. Cain
Father Philip,	Mr. Francis
Motley,	Mr. Jefferſon
Kenric,	Mr. Wood
Saib,	Mr. Seymour
Haſſan,	Mr. Taylor
Muley,	Mr. Bliſſet
Edric,	Maſter Harris
Angela,	Mrs Wood.
Alice,	Mrs. Francis.
Evelina,	Mrs. Jefferſon.

End of the Play, a favorite Interlude

IN ONE ACT, CALDED

Doctor Laſt's Examination

Before the COLLEGE *of* PHYSICIANS.

Preſident,	Mr. M'Kenzie
Dr. Laſt,	Mr. Bliſſet
Dr. Calomel,	Mr. Francis
Dr. Camphire,	Mr. Seymour
Secretary,	Mr. Robins

To which will be added,

A MUSICAL FARCE CALLED

THE TURNPIKE GATE.

Sir Edward,	Mr. Cain
Smart,	Mr. Wood
Henry Blount,	Mr. Robins
Robert Maythorn,	Mr. Francis
Crack,	Mr. Bliſſet
Old Maythorn,	Mr. Seymour
Sailor,	Mr. Taylor
Groom,	Maſter Harris
Steward,	Mr. Bolton
Joe Standfaſt,	Mr. Jefferſon
Landlady,	Miſs Hunt
Peggy,	Mrs. Jefferſon
Mary,	Mrs. Seymour

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;
The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills,
or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem in which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;
Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs.* Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials; Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27. 2aw

PRINTING, *in its various branches, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

Water-Street ACADEMY.

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the patrons of his school, for the very liberal and friendly encouragement, he has met with since he came to Alexandria: and most respectfully informs them, and the citizens in general, that, as he has retaken the house in which he now resides, they may consider his Academy as a permanent school-establishment; so that those who prefer him as a teacher may, very probably, have it in their power to send their children to him until they have finished their education: that is, if such parents or guardians conceive, that having obtained a knowledge of the following branches of literature (which are taught in the most careful manner by the subscriber) is a sufficient education for their children, viz. the English language, critically grammatical, agreeably to the celebrated Walker's standard of pronunciation, Writing, and Arithmetic in all its branches, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, according to Hutton and Bonnycastle, Gauging Vessels of the following figures, in the most exact manner, by cubical arithmetic, namely, Hexagonal, Cubic, Spheroidical, and Casks of all kinds and sizes...Also, Book-keeping, Geography, with the use of the Globes, and Elocution.

As the great and many advantages which result from having children begin and finish their education with one teacher, are so evident that every well informed person must, upon the least reflection discover them, the subscriber conceives it unnecessary to say any thing in vindication of the subject; but refers it to the good sense and judgment of his friends and fellow-citizens to determine, whether it is not better to fix their children in one school, and continue them there, (provided that school is well regulated) than to change their teachers frequently, as some do, in the course of their education; which practice is most undoubtedly fraught with many evils to such children. As the subscriber can teach but a very small part of the children in Alexandria, the above remarks cannot justly be construed to be the effects of avarice: But he would just observe, both for his own sake, and the sake of his fellow-laborers in the didactic profession, that no teacher, be he ever so competent to his task, will receive much credit from the enlightened part of the community, even by his utmost, exertions to instruct such children as are moved about from school to school, either to satisfy their caprice, or upon any occasion whatever, that is not of very considerable importance.

Those who are desirous of having their children taught by a person scrupulously strict in the discharge of his duty, as it respects the manners, morals and progress of his pupils in their learning, are invited to visit the subscriber's Academy, and judge for themselves of *his* manner of conducting a school and method of teaching. As an Assistant is now engaged for a considerable time, between twenty and thirty scholars can be taken, in addition to the number now in the school.

An Evening School

Will be opened by the Subscriber, on MONDAY the 2d of September next, at the low rate of *Three Dollars* per scholar per quarter, ink, quills, and wood included; and will teach till the first of March, provided encouragement offers.

Jonathan Foster.

August 19. eo12t

☞ The lower Story and Cellar of the academy to let. Apply as above.

FOR SALE,
Or to Let, for a Term of Years, or on Ground-Rent for ever,

Four valuable Lots, on the south side of King-street, between Fayette and Henry-streets; each lot fronting 20 feet on King-street, and running back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley.—The situation of this property is such (being in one of the most thriving parts of the town) as to make the possession of it very desirable to any person having money to purchase, more especially to dealers in country produce.

Also, for Sale,

A House and Lot, on the south side of King street, near Washington street, and opposite the store of Mr. James Bacon. This situation is equal to any in town for business.

Likewise to Let, for the term of ten years,

An half-acre Lot on Duke and Pitt streets, most eligibly situated for a Garden or Clover Lot, for which purpose *only* it would be rented. As manure has been thrown up in heaps upon it for several years the ground cannot but be as rich as could be wished. For terms apply to Mr. *James Bacon*, on King, near Washington street, or to the subscriber, at Notley Hall opposite to Alexandria.

Thos. L. Washington.

N. B. To Hire by the month,

A very likely active BOY,

About 15 years old, who has from a child been accustomed to wait in the house, provided immediate application is made as above.

May 3. eo

St. Vincents Rum,
Muscovado Sugar, and
Spanish Hides,
FOR SALE BY
Benjamin Shreve, jun.
August 5. d

SHIP
UNITED STATES,
J. M. SPEAKE,

Arrived at Liverpool, in perfect safety, after a passage of 26 days; and expected to sail about the beginning of August, with FALL GOODS, for *Alexandria* and *George-Town.* She may be expected by the 20th instant, and as we are desirous of giving her dispatch so as to place her at Liverpool for an early ship next spring, for this river, we will either charter, or take in part freight to a convenient port in *France*, or to *Cowes* and a *Market*, or LIVERPOOL DIRECT. Apply to

Rickets, Newton & Co.

September 4. d

For CHARTER,
To the West-Indies or Coastways,
The Sloop HOPE,

Burthen 73 tons; a good strong vessel and in complete order to receive a cargo. Apply to

Hewes & Miller.

August 28. d

Ground-Rents for Sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th day of October next, between the hours of twelve and one, will be Sold, to the highest bidder, for *ready money*, at the Coffee-House, two separate Ground-Rents, secured by valuable Lots in this town, for £.20 17 3 Virginia Currency.

J. H. Hooe, Assignee
of the estate of *John Gill*—a bankrupt.

September 5. dtf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the town of PROVIDENCE, having thought it expedient to postpone the Sale of the several LOTS in the said town, advertised for sale on *this day*, until MONDAY the 21st day of October next—*Notice therefore is given*, That the said Trustees will, on that day, proceed to expose to PUBLIC SALE, for ready money, the several LOTS in the said town, agreeable to the act of assembly establishing the same.

Charles Little,
W. Payne,
Richard Fitzhugh,
H. Gunnel, jun.
Wm. Middleton,
Daniel McChichester,
Francis Coffer,
Daniel Lewis,
John C. Hunter.

MONDAY, the 19th day of August, 1805. } (29) dtf

LAND for SALE.

I have about 1000 acres of Land, equal to any in the state of Kentucky, lying near Lexington, which I will sell a great bargain; the title indisputable, and an old military one. The terms of the sale will be made low, and a very lengthy credit given on a considerable part of the purchase money. Those gentlemen who intend to settle in the state, and who wish to purchase, may find it their interest to call upon me. I have the certificate of the hon. *John Brackenridge*, Esq. and others, shewing the title, situation, quality, quantity and value of this property.

John Luke.

August 5. dtf

NOTICE.

☞ *W. D. SIMMS* has commenced the *Practice of LAW*, and means to attend the Courts of Alexandria and Washington counties, in the district of Columbia—the Winchester District Court in Virginia, and Prince-George's and Charles County Courts, in Maryland.

August 26. d3w

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS ON HAND,

Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous to the purchasers, for cash or notes,

The following Articles, viz.

Diaper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marseilles
Laces, edgings and gimps
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peelong and silk handkerchiefs
4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambrick muslins
India Jaconet do.
Fustians, buckram, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk silk and cotton slings.

January 7.

Superfine and second cloths
Kerseymeres and swandowns
Bearskins and fearnonghts
Durants and callimancoes
Bombazets and wildbores
Common and boil'd camblets
Silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery
English extra long silk gloves
Silk twist and thread

Mutual Insurance Office,

RICHMOND, Sept. 5th, 1805.

THE members of the Mutual Insurance Company against *Fire on Goods and Furniture* in the state of Virginia, are hereby notified that a second full quota is found to be necessary, and is hereby called for, to be paid by each member of this company to the cashier-general on or before the first day of October next.

The members of this company will be pleased to take notice, that all who fail to comply with this requisition will cease to be insured after the day fixed on for the payment of the said quota until payment is made. And in order to place this institution on a respectable footing, it is deemed necessary to motion immediately against all delinquents—so that no indulgence need be expected after the first day of October next.

Benjamin Du-Val, President.

Wanted to Purchase,

50 *well seasoned Locust or Cedar Posts, and* 250 *stout Chesnut RAILS.*

Apply to the Printer.

Aug 19. d.

NOTICE.

THE administration of the estate of JAMES WILSON, deceased, having been committed to the Subscribers by the Orphans' Court of the county of Alexandria, they hereby require all those indebted to the said estate to make immediate pnyment of their respective debts; and those who have claims against the estate, to exhibit them as early as possible, properly authenticated.

Eliza Wilson,
R. I. Taylor.

August 12. 3tawtf

Mackarel & Whiskey.

110 barrels of MACKAREL just received per schooner Hiram, from Rhode-Island:

ALSO,

35 barrels strong proof RYE WHISKEY—and

30 kegs manufactured James-River TOBACCO, warranted good. These articles will be sold low. Apply to

John & Thomas Vowell.

July 16. d

THE SUBSCRIBER,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Washington Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.
—A SUPPLY OF—

Fresh teas, particularly selected,
6000 lbs. green coffee,
14 hhds. St. Croix and St. Martins sugar,
New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump sugars.
Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,
Cognac brandy,
Holland gin,
Whiskey and
New England rum,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port, } WINES.
Claret in cases,
20 Boxes fresh muscatel raisins,
Very best chocolate,
Dixon's best mustard,
Sallad oil, &c.

With a general assortment of groceries as usual.

The whole of which are of a superior quality, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES BACON.

May 14. d

TO BE LET,

The HOUSE on Fairfax-street now occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Possession will be given on the first of July. Apply to Mr. JOHN TUCKER, of Alexandria. The vacant LOTS on King, Columbus, and Washington streets; the LOTS on the Mall, lately advertised for sale; or any other Lots belonging to the subscriber, for sale by him, on reasonable terms.

STEPHEN COOKE.

Leesburg, May 22. 1aw

Just Published,
And for Sale by Cottom & Stewart,
A Key to Mystery of Iniquity
OR AN
Address to Men of Candor and lovers of Truth.
BY JOHN WEST,
Of Fairfax County.

This work contains a compendium ecclesiastical history, accompanied with the author's reflections; proving *modern episcopacy* to be spurious, and human legislation in the Church to be usurpation, &c. &c.

May 3.

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S. SNOWDEN.